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(54) **BATTERY CHARGING INTERRUPT**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In embodiments of battery charging interrupt, a device (102) includes a capacitive touch interface (104), a battery (110), and a charging circuit (108) that charges the battery when the device is coupled to a power supply (114). A touch detection system (106) detects a conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface of the device, and the touch detection system determines a level of noise on the capacitive touch interface. The level of noise may increase due to the conductive contact on the touch interface while charging the battery. A device controller (126) determines a charge level of the battery. The device controller can then interrupt charging the battery when the level of the noise exceeds a noise level threshold (128) and when the charge level of the battery exceeds a minimum charge level.

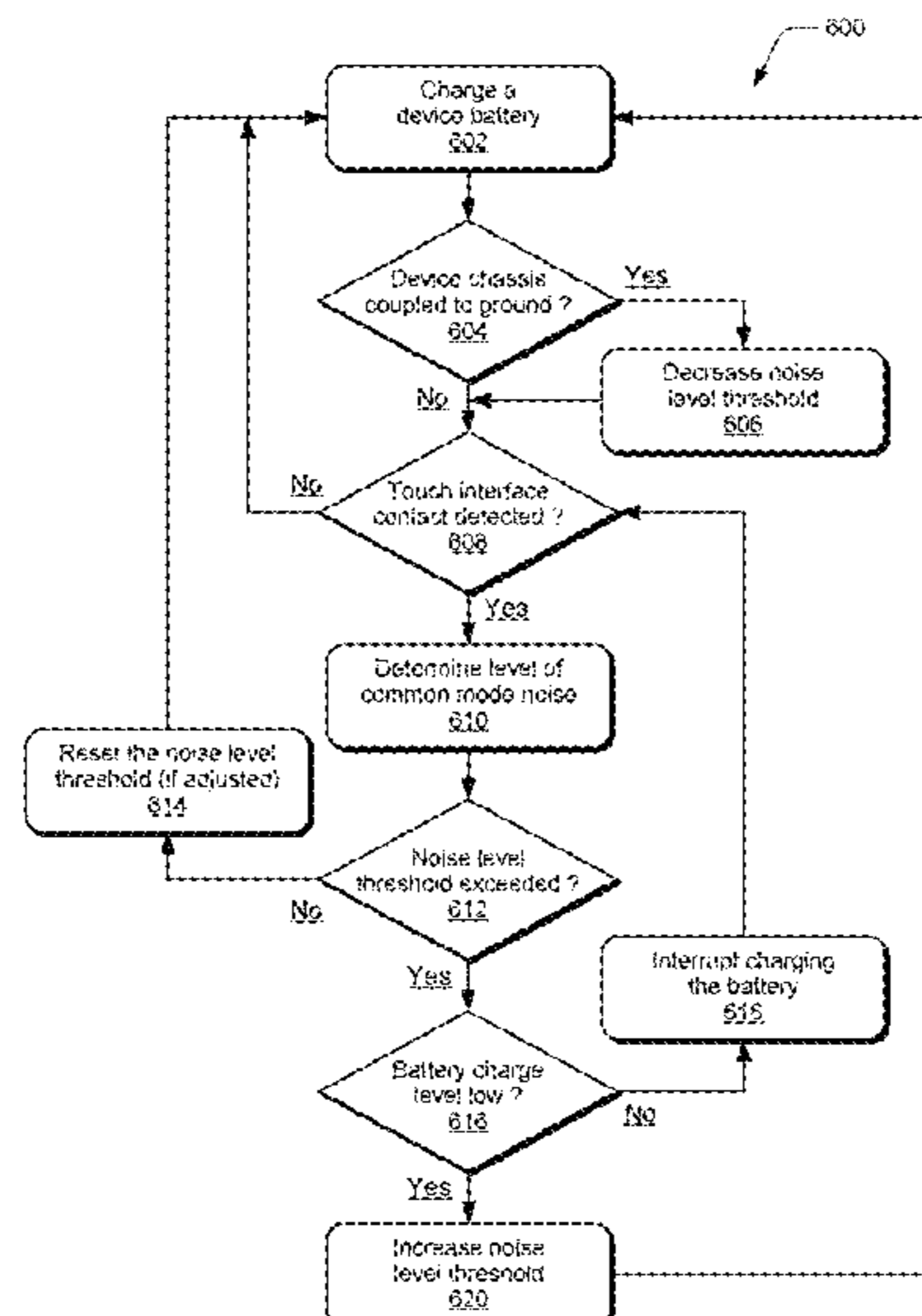
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **G06F 3/044** (2013.01); **H02J 7/0031** (2013.01); **G06F 3/038** (2013.01); **G06F 3/03547** (2013.01); **G06F 3/0488** (2013.01); **Y02E 60/12** (2013.01)

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 See application file for complete search history.

17 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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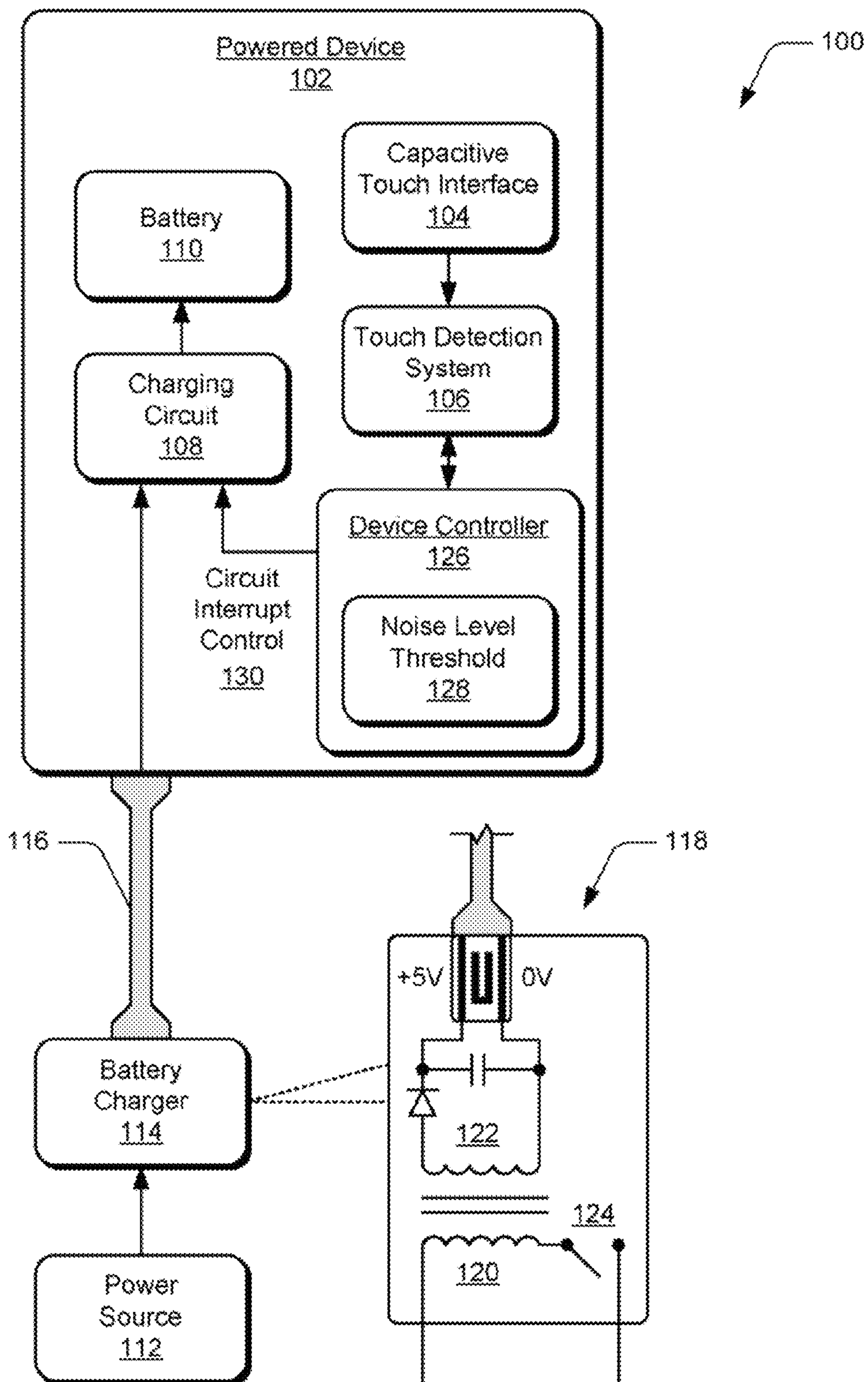


FIG. 1

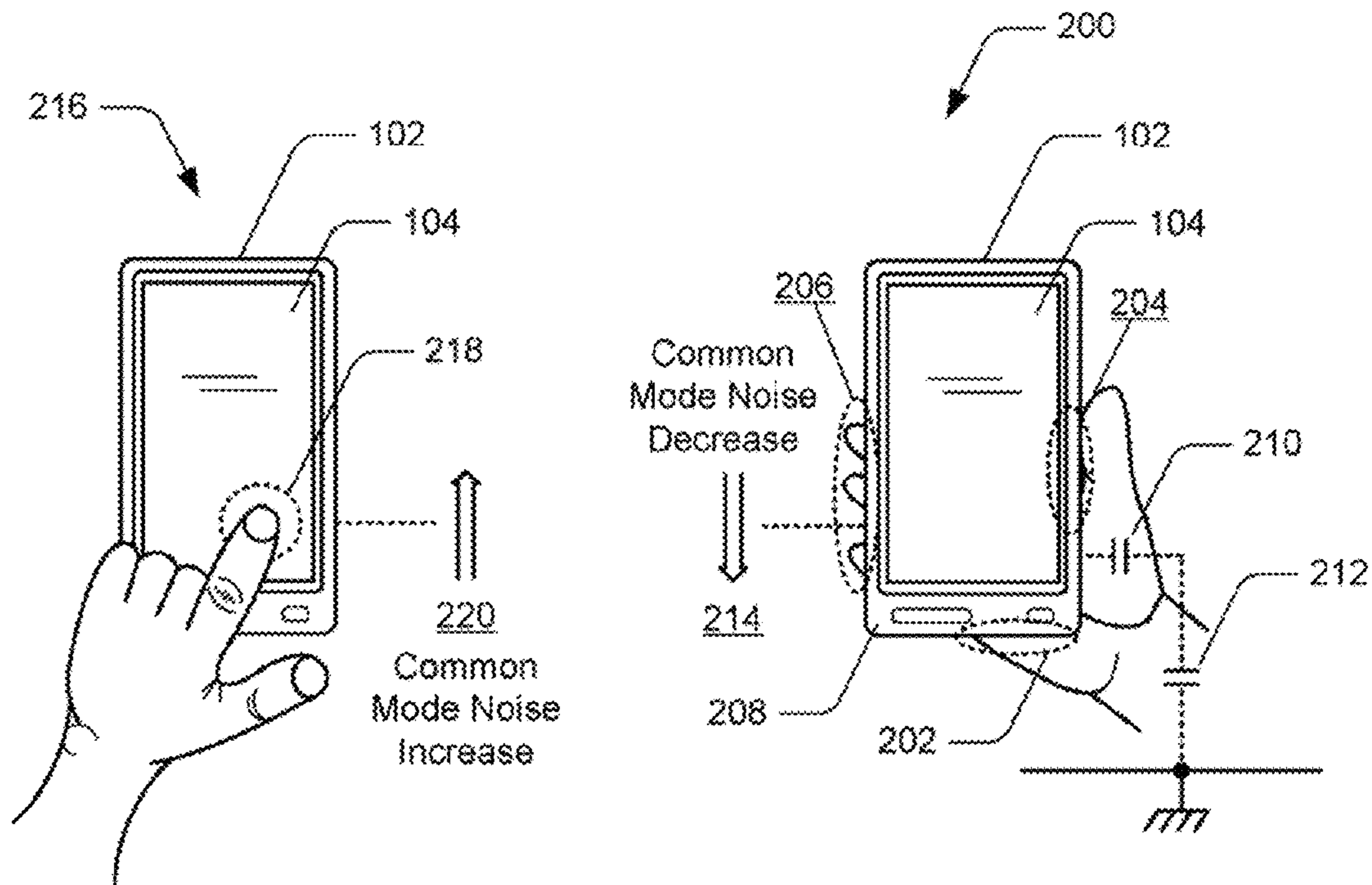


FIG. 2

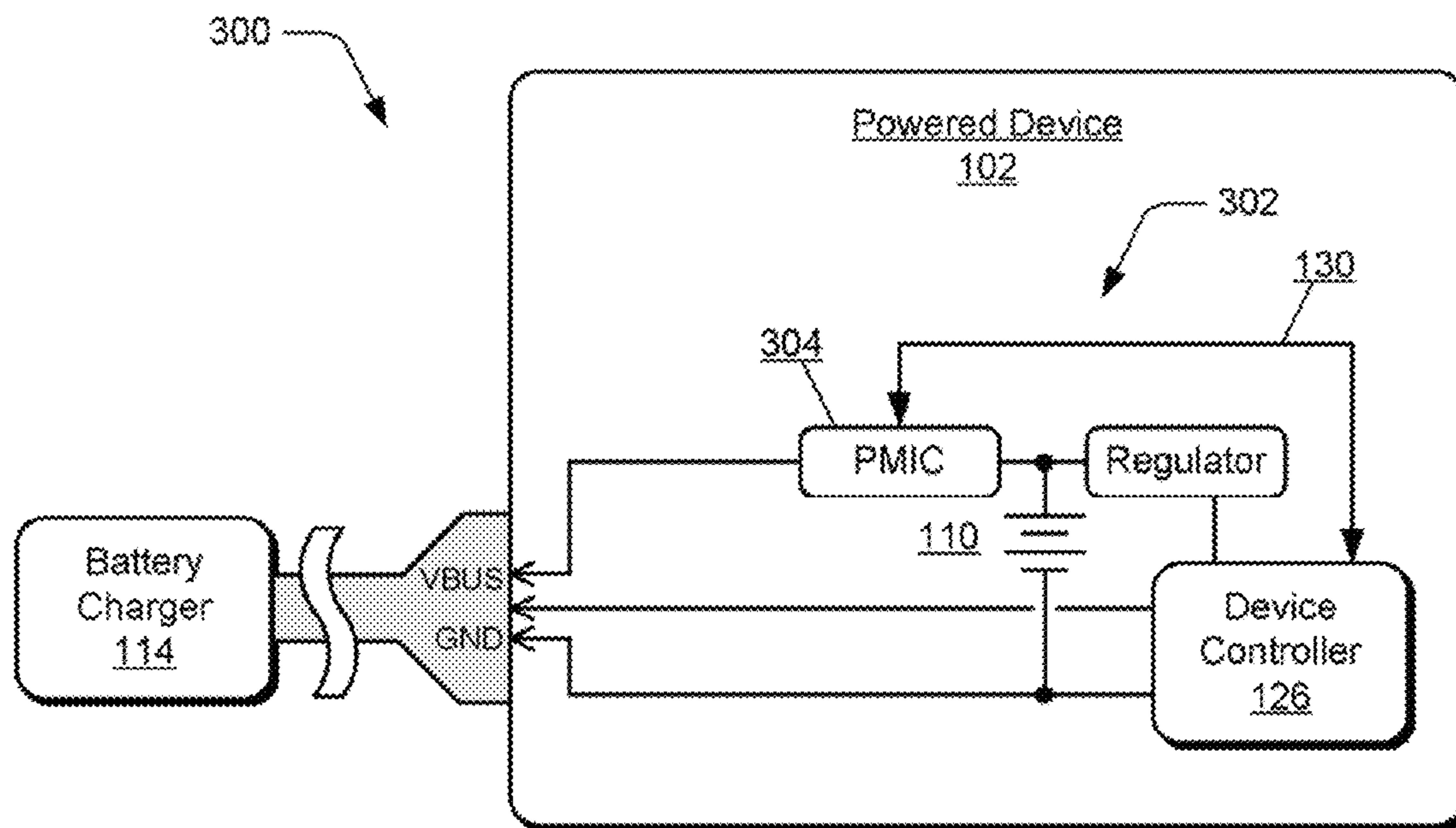


FIG. 3

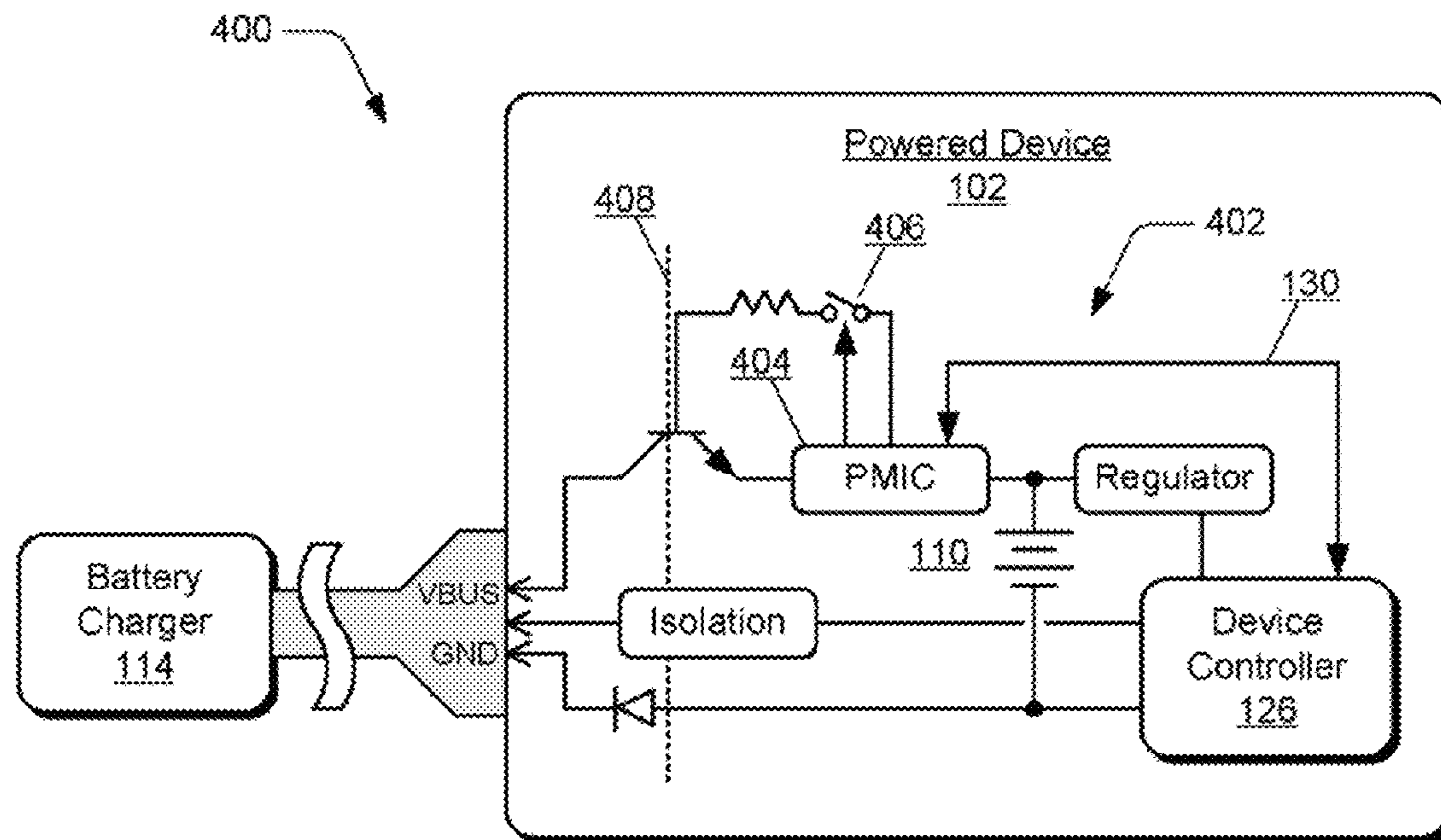


FIG. 4

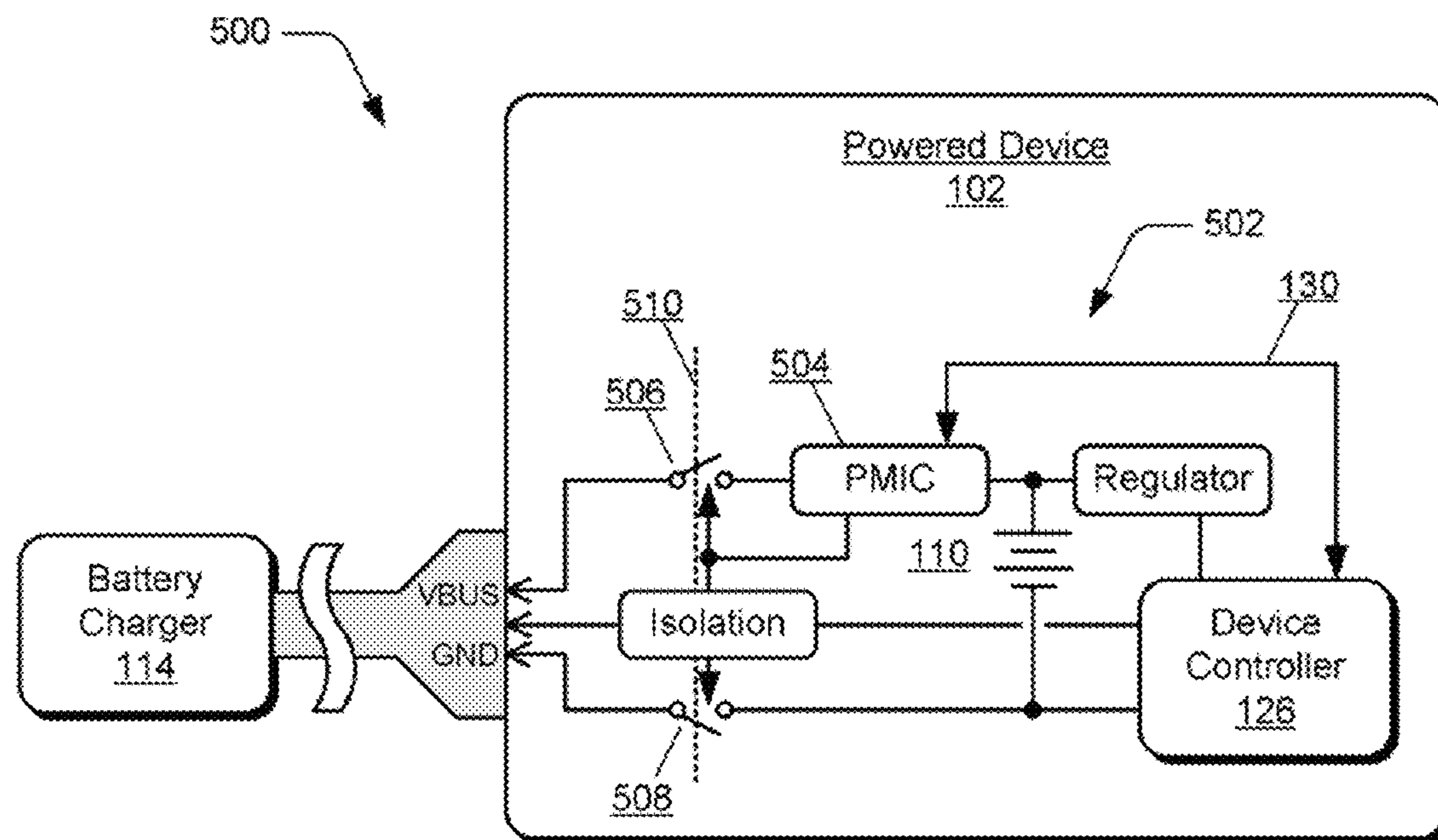


FIG. 5

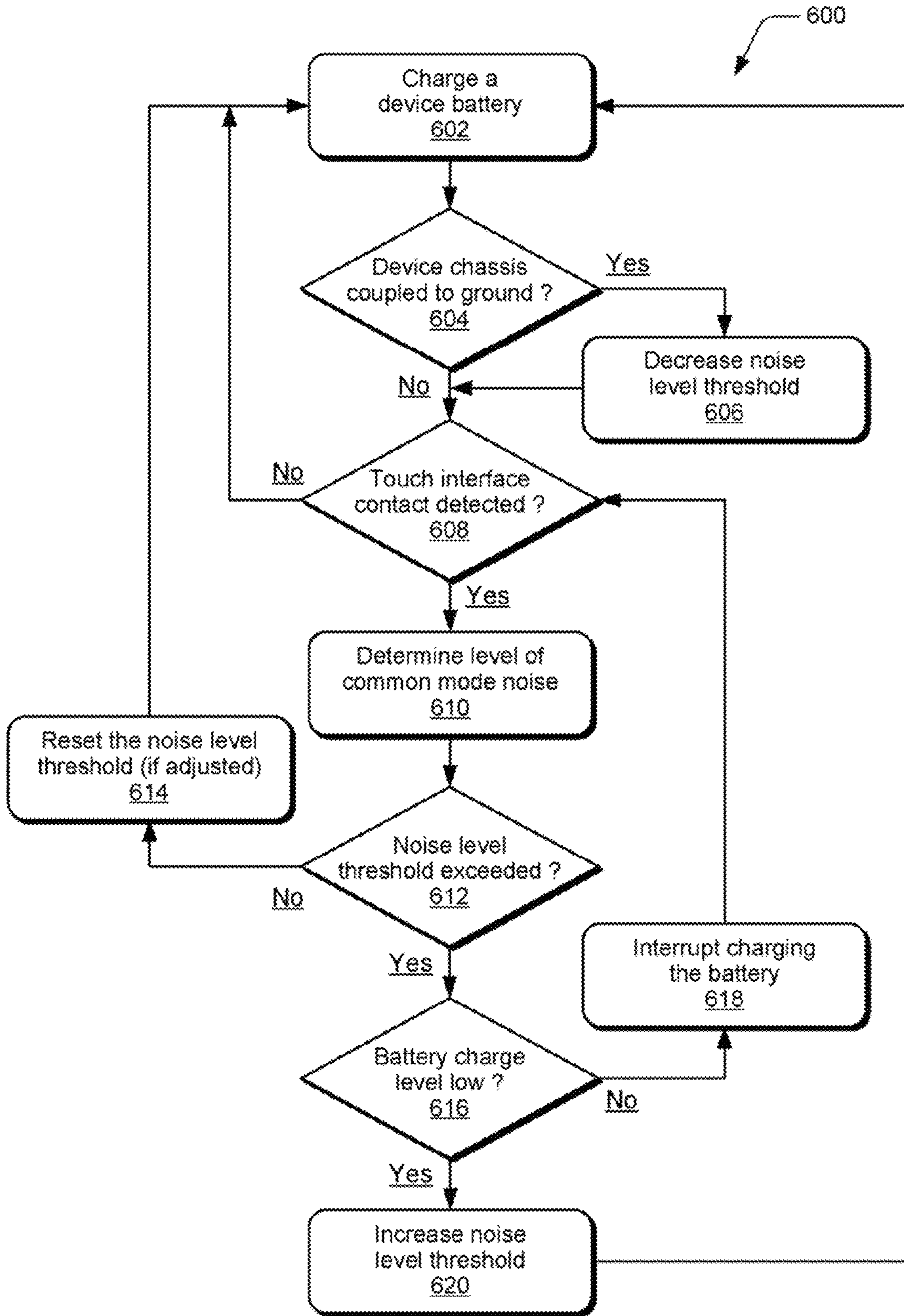


FIG. 6

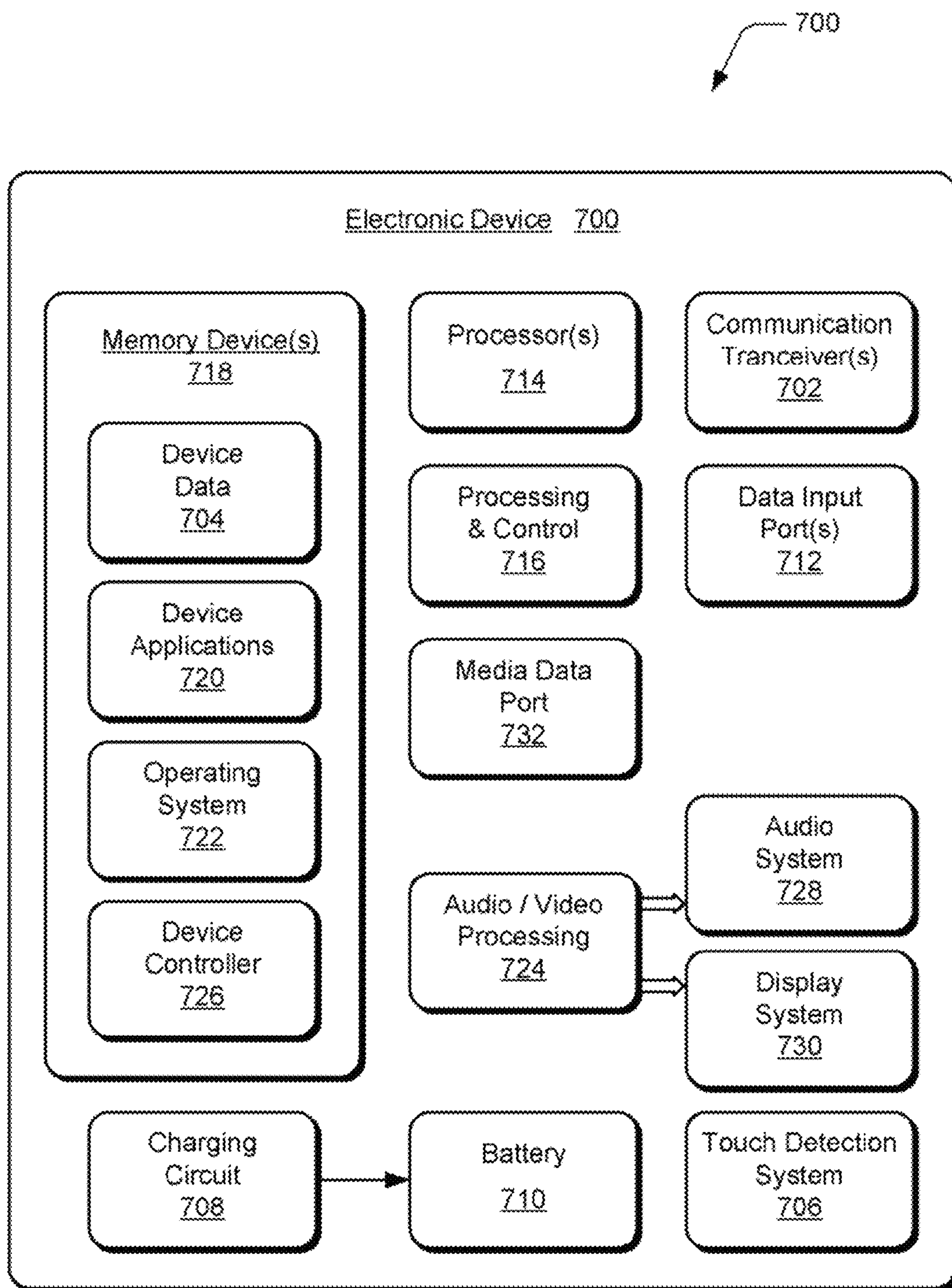


FIG. 7

BATTERY CHARGING INTERRUPT

BACKGROUND

Many types of electronic devices have, such as mobile phones, handheld navigation devices, and portable media players, have an integrated, capacitive touch-screen for use as a display and user interface. When these types of devices are plugged-in to an AC power supply, such as to charge a battery of the device and/or to power the device, the AC power supply may generate common mode noise that causes display jitter and/or is sensed as a false touch input to the touch interface of the device. Capacitive touch interfaces are susceptible to electrical noise and other outside influences, which may cause erratic operation and inaccurate activations that can manifest as phantom or inaccurate touch inputs.

High common mode noise can be caused by a “noisy” AC/DC power supply or by other devices, such as a car dock that isolates an electronic device and creates a poor reference to ground. Other influences that can affect the performance of a capacitive touch interface are docking stations, car kits, HDMI and USB cables that are connected to a device, and other accessories that create an alternate or poor reference to ground. Many device manufacturers provide an AC/DC power supply (also commonly referred to as a wall adapter) that meets electronic device specifications to charge the battery of a device without introducing unwanted noise. For example, a manufacturer-provided AC/DC power supply may be designed for no more than a one (1) volt peak-to-peak maximum. When a user loses or misplaces the original equipment AC/DC power supply that is provided with a device, the user will typically replace the lost power supply with any one of many low-cost, aftermarket units that are available from any number of different sources. However, an aftermarket AC/DC power supply may allow as much as twenty-five (25) volt peak-to-peak common mode noise.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of battery charging interrupt are described with reference to the following drawings. The same numbers are used throughout the drawings to reference like features and components:

FIG. 1 illustrates an example system in which embodiments of battery charging interrupt can be implemented.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example powered device in which embodiments of battery charging interrupt can be implemented based on an increase and/or decrease of common mode noise.

FIG. 3 illustrates a representation of a software controlled charging circuit implemented in an example powered device according to some embodiments of battery charging interrupt.

FIG. 4 illustrates a representation of an electronically switched charging circuit implemented in an example powered device in embodiments of battery charging interrupt.

FIG. 5 illustrates a representation of a switched charging circuit implemented in an example powered device using embodiments of battery charging interrupt.

FIG. 6 illustrates example method(s) of battery charging interrupt in accordance with one or more embodiments.

FIG. 7 illustrates various components of an example electronic device that can implement embodiments of battery charging interrupt.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In embodiments of battery charging interrupt, a powered device includes a charging circuit that charges a battery of the

device when a power supply (also commonly referred to as a wall adapter) couples the charging circuit to a power source. For example, a mobile phone can be plugged-in to an AC power source to charge the battery of the device and/or to power the device. As described above, a user may utilize a third-party or aftermarket, AC/DC power supply that can introduce unwanted noise when coupled to the device, rather than using a manufacturer-provided power supply that meets the electronic device specifications to charge the device battery without introducing the unwanted noise. Embodiments of battery charging interrupt balances the need to charge the battery of a device against the level of broadband noise that may be introduced when the device is coupled to a power supply that does not meet the electronic device manufacturer’s specifications.

When a power supply is coupled to a device and a user contacts a capacitive touch interface of the device, the level of electrical noise (e.g., broadband noise, narrowband noise, or common mode noise) is determined and compared to a noise level threshold. The charge level of the battery can also be determined before a battery charging interrupt is initiated. When the level of common mode noise, for example, exceeds the noise level threshold and the charge level of the battery exceeds a minimum charge level, the battery charging can be interrupted to reduce the unwanted common mode noise. For example, the battery charging can be interrupted by isolating the charging circuit of the device from the power source. Charging the battery can be resumed when the user contact is lifted from the capacitive touch interface of the device. To minimize the impact on charging the battery, the battery charging is only disabled while there is user contact (e.g., a conductive contact) on the capacitive touch interface. This allows the signal-to-noise ratio to increase (by decreasing the noise during the user contact) and supports the touch detection system operating with greater reliability.

While features and concepts of the described battery charging interrupt can be implemented in any number of different devices, systems, and/or configurations, embodiments of battery charging interrupt are described in the context of the following example devices, systems, and methods.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example system **100** in which embodiments of battery charging interrupt can be implemented. The example system **100** includes a powered device **102** that may be any type of portable electronic device, such as a mobile phone, handheld navigation device, portable gaming device, and/or portable media playback device. The powered device may also be any type of device as further described with reference to the example electronic device shown in FIG. 7. The powered device **102** includes a capacitive touch interface **104** (also referred to as a touch-screen) and includes a touch detection system **106** that detects a conductive contact on the touch interface, such as a user contact of an image that is displayed on the touch interface.

The powered device **102** includes a charging circuit **108** that charges a battery **110** of the device when the charging circuit is coupled to a power source **112**, such as an electrical mains wall power source. In this example, a power supply **114** (e.g., a switched-mode AC-to-DC wall adapter) is plugged-in to the power source **112** (e.g., a 60 Hz AC power source), and the DC power from the power supply **114** is coupled to the charging circuit **108** of the device via a charger cable **116** to charge the battery **110** and/or to power the device. The charging circuit **108** may be integrated in a system-on-chip (SoC) with other components and/or logic of the device, or alternatively, may be implemented as a circuit of the power supply **114** that is external to the powered device **102**.

An example implementation of the power supply **114** is shown at **118**. The power supply includes a transformer having a transformer primary **120** that couples to the external power source **112** and a transformer secondary **122** that couples to the device charging circuit **108** via the charger cable **116**. The power supply **114** also includes a switch **124** that opens and closes to regulate an output voltage based on device loading. As described above, a user may utilize a third-party or aftermarket, power supply (e.g., wall adapter) that can introduce unwanted noise when coupled to the device, rather than using a manufacturer-provided power supply that meets the electronic device manufacturer's specifications to charge the device battery without introducing the unwanted noise.

When the power supply **114** is coupled to the powered device **102**, and a user contacts the capacitive touch interface **104**, an increase in common mode noise may cause the touch detection system **106** to detect false or jittery touch signals. Broadband noise interferes with the touch interface when the magnitude of the electric field from the noise is comparable to the magnitude of the electric field produced by the touch interface's transmitters. In order to reduce the effect of noise on the touch interface, a detection threshold can be raised above the noise threshold while a conductive contact is detected. This detection threshold can rise and fall based on electrical measurements of untouched portions of the touch interface, and can provide an indication of the impact of the noise during detection of the conductive contact.

When the touch detection system **106** detects a user contact on the capacitive touch interface **104**, the touch detection system also determines the level of noise on the capacitive touch interface. In some implementations, the touch detection system can detect common mode noise by detecting and measuring a signal component common to several nodes on the touch panel. However, when the power supply **114** is coupled to the powered device **102**, common mode noise will likely be the dominant noise source and the level of the common mode noise can be attributed to the power supply.

In this example system, the powered device **102** also includes a device controller **126** that is implemented to determine whether the level of common mode noise exceeds a noise level threshold **128**, and whether to interrupt the battery charging. The noise level threshold **128** can represent more than one type of electrical noise (e.g., broadband noise, narrowband noise at particular frequencies, common mode noise, etc.) and more than one level of noise. Various threshold values can be fixed values stored in a memory table or dynamically generated based on several factors, such as electrical noise measurements or the presence of conditions known to cause noise, such as a connection to a power supply, connection to an active HDMI monitor, and the like.

When the touch detection system **106** detects a conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface **104** while the power supply is coupled to the device, and the level of common mode noise during the contact is determined, the device controller **126** can then determine whether to interrupt the battery charging to reduce the level of common mode noise. The device controller can also initiate a circuit interrupt control **130** to interrupt the battery charging and/or to isolate the charging circuit **108** from the power supply **114**.

In some embodiments, the device controller **126** can initiate the circuit interrupt control **130** to switch a circuit interrupt that is positioned between the charging circuit **108** and the power supply **114** to isolate the charging circuit **108** from the power supply **114** when the level of common mode noise exceeds the noise level threshold **128**. In an implementation, both the high and low leads of the power supply **114** are

isolated to disable the battery charging and prevent a ground loop through the low lead. An example of a software controlled charging circuit is described with reference to FIG. **3**; an example of an electronically switched charging circuit is described with reference to FIG. **4**; and an example of a switched charging circuit is described with reference to FIG. **5**. In other embodiments, the device controller **126** can initiate the circuit interrupt control **130** to initiate a low-frequency, switched mode (or pulse-skipping mode) of the switched-mode power supply **114** to reduce the common mode noise. The circuit interrupt control **130** may also be implemented to reduce the input current drawn from the power supply **114** by the charging circuit in the mobile device.

In certain aspects, the device controller **126** is also implemented to determine a charge level of the battery **110** before interrupting the battery charging. For example, the device controller can determine whether the level of common mode noise exceeds the noise level threshold **128**, and then determine a charge level of the battery when the level of common mode noise exceeds the noise level threshold. The device controller can then either increase the noise level threshold when the charge level of the battery is below a minimum charge level, or interrupt the battery charging when the level of common mode noise exceeds the noise level threshold and the charge level of the battery exceeds the minimum charge level.

In some embodiments, charging the battery **110** is resumed when the conductive contact is removed from the capacitive touch interface **104**. To minimize the impact on charging the battery, the battery charging is only disabled while there is contact on the capacitive touch interface. The touch detection system **106** is implemented to detect that a conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface has ended, and then the device controller **126** again couples the charging circuit **108** to the power supply **114**. In some implementations, the device controller can cancel the circuit interrupt control **130**, initiate a circuit resume control, time-out the circuit interrupt, or initiate any other type of control to resume charging the battery. Additionally, a user interface notification may be displayed to indicate to a user that there is not an intermittent charging problem each time the capacitive touch interface is contacted and the battery charging interrupted.

FIG. **2** illustrates examples of the powered device **102** in which embodiments of battery charging interrupt can be implemented based on an increase and/or decrease of common mode noise. As shown in example **200**, the powered device **102** includes the capacitive touch interface **104** and touch detection system **106** (shown in FIG. **1**). When a user holds the device, user contact at **202**, **204**, and/or **206** with a chassis **208** of the device capacitively couples the device to ground, as represented by capacitors **210** and **212** in the illustration. If the chassis of the device is conductive then, either directly or indirectly (including inductively), it is likely to be coupled to the device charging circuit **108** (shown in FIG. **1**).

When the device is capacitively coupled to ground, a high-frequency component of the common mode noise that may otherwise cause display jitter is shunted to ground. The capacitance between the device and ground is relatively large and the common mode noise, such as generated from the power supply, has little to no impact on the function of the capacitive touch interface of the device. Accordingly, the touch detection system **106** can determine a common mode noise decrease **214**, and the device controller **126** can then decrease the noise level threshold **128**. The chassis of a device may also be referred to as a housing portion, an outer casing,

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a shell, or other similar structures that define a form factor of the device and that a user contacts when holding the device.

In another example **216**, a user may initiate contact with the capacitive touch interface **104** of the device **102** without holding the device in the other hand (such as shown in the other example **200**) or generally, without contacting the chassis of the device, which would otherwise capacitively couple the device to ground. For example, a mobile phone with a capacitive touch interface may be plugged-in to a power source through a power supply and placed on a wooden desk or table. The user may then initiate contact on the device with one hand without picking up the device in the other hand. When a contact **218** is detected on the capacitive touch interface while a power supply couples the powered device to the power source, the touch detection system **106** can determine if a common mode noise increase **220** has occurred.

FIG. **3** illustrates a representation **300** of a software controlled charging circuit **302** that is implemented in the example powered device **102** and coupled to the power supply **114** to charge the battery **110** in embodiments of battery charging interrupt. The device controller **126** is implemented to initiate the circuit interrupt control **130** to a power management integrated circuit (PMIC) **304** to interrupt charging the battery by placing the switched-mode power supply that is coupled to the power source into a low-frequency, switched mode (or pulse-skipping mode), which reduces noise susceptibility of the capacitive touch interface **104** of the device.

FIG. **4** illustrates a representation **400** of an electronically switched charging circuit **402** that is implemented in the example powered device **102** and coupled to the power supply **114** to charge the battery **110** in embodiments of battery charging interrupt. The device controller **126** is implemented to initiate the circuit interrupt control **130** to a PMIC **404** that controls a switch **406** to interrupt charging the battery by isolating the charging circuit **402** from the power supply as represented by an isolation barrier **408** that also isolates data and other lines (e.g., USB lines D+ and D-).

FIG. **5** illustrates a representation **500** of a switched charging circuit **502** that is implemented in the example powered device **102** and coupled to the power supply **114** to charge the battery **110** in embodiments of battery charging interrupt. The device controller **126** is implemented to initiate the circuit interrupt control **130** to a PMIC **504** that controls switches **506** and **508** to interrupt charging the battery by isolating the charging circuit **502** from the power supply as represented by an isolation barrier **510** that also isolates data and other lines (e.g., USB lines D+ and D-). In this example, a micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) switching system is implemented, but other types of switching systems may be used.

FIG. **6** illustrates example method(s) **600** of battery charging interrupt. The order in which the method blocks are described are not intended to be construed as a limitation, and any number or combination of the described method blocks can be performed in any order to perform a method, or an alternate method for battery charging interrupt.

At block **602**, a device battery is charged using a charging circuit that is coupled to a power source. For example, the power supply **114** (FIG. **1**) couples the power source **112** to the charging circuit **108** of the powered device **102** to charge the device battery **110**. Examples of the charging circuit **108** include the software controlled charging circuit **302** (FIG. **3**), the electronically switched charging circuit **402** (FIG. **4**), and the switched charging circuit **502** (FIG. **5**)

At block **604**, a determination is made as to whether a conductive chassis of the device is capacitively coupled to ground. For example, the touch detection system **106** of the powered device **102** can detect when the chassis **208** (FIG. **2**)

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of the powered device **102** is capacitively coupled to ground, such as when a user holds the device making contact with the chassis. If the chassis of the device is capacitively coupled to ground (i.e., yes from block **604**), then at block **606**, the noise level threshold is decreased. For example, the device controller **126** decreases the noise level threshold **128** when the touch detection system **106** determines the common mode noise decrease **214** caused by grounding a conductive chassis of the electronic device. The effect of a lower noise level threshold is to make the touch detection system **106** more sensitive to smaller-surface-area contact. However, a lower noise level threshold also makes the touch detection system **106** more susceptible to false-positive “touches” caused by noise. Thus, lowering the noise level threshold when the device chassis is coupled to ground takes advantage of a circumstance where noise is less likely to create false positives.

Continuing from block **606**, or if the chassis of the device is not capacitively coupled to ground (i.e., no from block **604**), then at block **608**, a determination is made as to whether a conductive contact is detected on the capacitive touch interface of the device. For example, the touch detection system **106** of the powered device **102** detects a user contact on the capacitive touch interface **104** of the device. If a conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface is not detected (i.e., no from block **608**), then the method continues at block **602** to continue charging the device battery.

If a conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface is detected (i.e., yes from block **608**), then at block **610**, a level of noise is determined in response to detection of the contact. For example, the touch detection system **106** of the powered device **102** measures the level of noise, such as common mode noise, when the contact is detected on the capacitive touch interface **104** of the device.

At block **612**, a determination is made as to whether the level of noise exceeds a noise level threshold. For example, the device controller **126** of the powered device **102** determines whether the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold **128**. If the noise level threshold is not exceeded (i.e., no from block **612**), then at block **614**, the noise level threshold is reset. For example, the device controller **126** sets the noise level threshold, or resets the noise level threshold if it was previously adjusted. The noise level threshold may be decreased as described with reference to block **606** above (i.e., when the device chassis is coupled to ground, which decreases the common mode noise); or the noise level threshold may be increased as described with reference to block **620** below (i.e., when the noise level threshold is exceeded and the battery charge level is low).

If the noise level threshold is exceeded (i.e., yes from block **612**), then at block **616**, a determination is made as to whether a charge level of the battery is low. For example, the device controller **126** of the powered device **102** determines whether the battery charge level is below a minimum charge level. If the charge level of the battery exceeds the minimum charge level (i.e., “no” from block **616**), then at block **618**, charging the battery is interrupted. For example, the device controller **126** interrupts the battery charging when the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold **128** and when the charge level of the battery exceeds the minimum charge level.

In some embodiments, the device controller **126** of the powered device **102** interrupts the battery charging by switching a circuit interrupt between the charging circuit and the power source, or by initiating a low-frequency, switched mode (or pulse-skipping mode) of the power supply to interrupt charging the battery. For example, the device controller **126** initiates the circuit interrupt control **130** to the PMIC **304** (FIG.

3) to interrupt charging the battery by placing the power supply that is coupled to the power source in a low-frequency, switched mode (or pulse-skipping mode). In another example, the device controller **126** initiates the circuit interrupt control **130** to the PMIC **404** (FIG. **4**) that controls the switch **406** to interrupt charging the battery by isolating the charging circuit **402** from the power supply **114**. In another example, device controller **126** initiates the circuit interrupt control **130** to the PMIC **504** (FIG. **5**) that controls switches **506** and **508** to interrupt charging the battery by isolating the charging circuit **502** from the power source.

Continuing from an interrupt of the battery charging at block **618**, the method continues at block **608** to determine whether the contact is still detected on the capacitive touch interface of the device. For example, the touch detection system **106** of the powered device **102** detects that the contact on the capacitive touch interface **104** has ended. The device controller **126** then couples the charging circuit **108** to the power supply **114**, and the method continues at block **602** to resume charging the device battery.

If the charge level of the battery is lower than the minimum charge level (i.e., “yes” from block **616**), then at block **620**, the noise level threshold is increased when the charge level of the battery is below the minimum charge level. The effect of a higher noise level threshold is to make the touch detection system **106** less sensitive to smaller-surface-area contact (i.e., a larger surface-area contact is needed before the touch detection system **106** registers a touch). However, a higher noise level threshold also makes the touch detection system **106** less susceptible to false-positive “touches” caused by noise. Thus, increasing the noise level threshold when the common mode noise is measured as high reduces false positives, which are more likely in a high noise environment. For example, the device controller **126** of the powered device **102** increases the noise level threshold **128**, and the method continues at block **602** to continue charging the device battery.

FIG. **7** illustrates various components of an example electronic device **700** that can be implemented as a powered device as described with reference to any of the previous FIGS. **1-6**. The device may be implemented as any one or combination of a fixed or mobile device, in any form of a consumer, computer, portable, user, communication, phone, navigation, gaming, messaging, Web browsing, paging, media playback, and/or other type of electronic device, such as the powered device **102** described with reference to FIG. **1**.

The electronic device **700** includes communication transceivers **702** that enable wired and/or wireless communication of device data **704**, such as received data and transmitted data. Example communication transceivers include wireless personal area network (WPAN) radios compliant with various IEEE 802.15 (Bluetooth™) standards, wireless local area network (WLAN) radios compliant with any of the various IEEE 802.11 (WiFi™) standards, wireless wide area network (WWAN, 3GPP-compliant) radios for cellular telephony, wireless metropolitan area network (WMAN) radios compliant with various IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX™) standards, and wired local area network (LAN) Ethernet transceivers.

In embodiments, the electronic device **700** includes a touch detection system **706**, such as the touch detection system **106** described with reference to FIG. **1**. The touch detection system is implemented to detect and/or sense conductive contacts, such as when initiated by a user as a selection input on the capacitive touch interface **104** that is integrated with the device. When implemented as a portable device, the electronic device **700** also includes a charging circuit **708**, such as

the charging circuit **108** described with reference to FIG. **1**, that couples a battery **710** to an external power supply to charge the battery.

The electronic device **700** may also include one or more data input ports **712** via which any type of data, media content, and/or inputs can be received, such as user-selectable inputs, messages, music, television content, recorded video content, and any other type of audio, video, and/or image data received from any content and/or data source. The data input ports **712** may include USB ports, coaxial cable ports, and other serial or parallel connectors (including internal connectors) for flash memory, DVDs, CDs, and the like. These data input ports may be used to couple the electronic device to components, peripherals, or accessories such as keyboards, microphones, or cameras.

The electronic device **700** of this example includes one or more processors **714** (e.g., any of microprocessors, controllers, and the like), or a processor and memory system (e.g., implemented in an SoC), which process computer-executable instructions to control operation of the device. Alternatively or in addition, the electronic device can be implemented with any one or combination of software, hardware, firmware, or fixed logic circuitry that is implemented in connection with processing and control circuits, which are generally identified at **716**. Although not shown, the electronic device can include a system bus or data transfer system that couples the various components within the device. A system bus can include any one or combination of different bus structures, such as a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, a universal serial bus, and/or a processor or local bus that utilizes any of a variety of bus architectures.

The electronic device **700** also includes one or more memory devices **718** that enable data storage, examples of which include random access memory (RAM), non-volatile memory (e.g., read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, EPROM, EEPROM, etc.), and a disk storage device. A memory device **718** provides data storage mechanisms to store the device data **704**, other types of information and/or data, and various device applications **720** (e.g., software applications). For example, an operating system **722** can be maintained as software instructions with a memory device and executed by the processors **714**. In embodiments, the electronic device **700** includes a device controller **726**, such as the device controller **126** described with reference to FIG. **1**. Although represented as a software implementation, the device controller may be implemented as any form of a control application, software application, signal-processing and control module, firmware that is installed on the device, a hardware implementation of the controller, and so on.

The electronic device **700** also includes an audio and/or video processing system **724** that processes audio data and/or passes through the audio and video data to an audio system **728** and/or to a display system **730**. The audio system and/or the display system may include any devices that process, display, and/or otherwise render audio, video, display, and/or image data. Display data and audio signals can be communicated to an audio component and/or to a display component via an RF (radio frequency) link, S-video link, HDMI (high-definition multimedia interface), composite video link, component video link, DVI (digital video interface), analog audio connection, or other similar communication link, such as media data port **732**. In implementations, the audio system and/or the display system are external components to the electronic device. Alternatively or in addition, the display system can be an integrated component of the example electronic device, such as part of an integrated touch interface.

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Although embodiments of battery charging interrupt have been described in language specific to features and/or methods, the subject of the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or methods described. Rather, the specific features and methods are disclosed as example implementations of battery charging interrupt.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method, comprising:
 - charging a battery of a device using a charging circuit that is coupled to a power supply;
 - detecting a conductive contact on a capacitive touch interface of the device;
 - measuring its level of noise on the capacitive touch interface in response to detection of the conductive contact;
 - determining whether the level of noise exceeds a noise level threshold; and
 - interrupting the battery charging, by isolating the charging circuit from the power supply, when the level of noise adversely affects performance of the capacitive touch interface by exceeding the noise level threshold.
2. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the isolating comprises:
 - switching a circuit interrupt between the charging circuit and the power supply.
3. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein interrupting the battery charging comprises:
 - initiating a low-frequency, switched mode of the power supply.
4. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
 - detecting that the conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface has ended; and
 - resuming the battery charging.
5. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
 - determining a charge level of the battery; and
 - isolating the charging circuit from the power supply when the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold and when the charge level of the battery exceeds a minimum charge level.
6. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
 - determining a charge level of the battery; and
 - increasing the noise level threshold when the charge level of the battery is below minimum charge level.
7. The method as recited in claim 1, further comprising:
 - detecting that a conductive chassis of the device is capacitively coupled to ground; and
 - decreasing the noise level threshold.
8. A device, comprising:
 - a charging circuit configured to charge a battery of the device when coupled to a power supply;
 - a touch detection system configured to detect a conductive contact on a capacitive touch interface of the device, the touch detection system further configured to determine a level of noise on the capacitive touch interface in response to detection of the conductive contact; and
 - a device controller that:
 - determines whether to interrupt the battery charging based at least in part on the level of noise and interrupts the charging circuit from the power supply only while the conductive contact is detected on the capacitive touch surface;
 - determines whether the level of noise exceeds a noise level threshold; and
 - isolates the charging circuit from the power supply when the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold.

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9. The device as recited in claim 8, further comprising:
 - a circuit interrupt positioned between the charging circuit and the power supply; and wherein
 - the device controller is configured to switch the circuit interrupt to isolate the charging circuit from the power supply.
10. The device as recited in claim 8, wherein the device controller is configured to initiate a low-frequency, switched mode of the power supply during the interrupt of the charging circuit.
11. The device as recited in claim 8, wherein:
 - the touch detection system is configured to detect that the conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface has ended; and
 - the device controller is configured to couple the charging circuit to the power supply.
12. The device as recited in claim 8, wherein the device controller is further configured to:
 - determine a charge level of the battery; and
 - isolate the charging circuit from the power supply when the level of noise exceeds a noise level threshold and when the charge level of the battery exceeds a minimum charge level.
13. The device as recited in claim 8, wherein the device controller is further configured to:
 - determine whether the level of noise exceeds a noise level threshold;
 - determine a charge level of the battery when the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold; and
 - increase the noise level threshold when the charge level of the battery is below a minimum charge level.
14. The device as recited in claim 8, wherein the touch detection system is configured to:
 - detect that the level of noise is increased when the conductive contact is detected;
 - determine whether the level of noise exceeds a noise level threshold; and
 - isolate the charging circuit from the power supply when the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold.
15. The device as recited in claim 14, wherein the touch detection system is configured to increase the noise level threshold when the conductive contact is detected.
16. The device as recited in claim 9, wherein the touch detection system is configured to:
 - detect that a chassis of the device is capacitively coupled to ground; and
 - decrease a noise level threshold.
17. A system, comprising:
 - a device that includes a capacitive touch interface and charging circuit charges a battery of the device when coupled to a power source;
 - a power supply configured to couple the power source to the charging circuit of the device to charge the battery; and
 - a device controller that:
 - initiates a low frequency, switched mode of the power supply based on a level of noise that is determined when a conductive contact on the capacitive touch interface is detected while the battery charges;
 - determines whether the level noise exceeds a noise level threshold;
 - determines a charge level of the battery; and
 - isolates the charging circuit from the power supply when the level of noise exceeds the noise level threshold and when the charge level of the battery exceeds a minimum charge level.